

TALK ON SPRAYING.

Important Facts Briefly Stated For the

Convenience of Beginners. Progressive farmers all understand the importance of spraying, and of beginning the work early. Besides the importance of early spraying there are some other points that may not be overlooked. as, for instance: Be thorough with the sprayer. Do not leave a tree or plant until the job is well done. Do not throw barrel of the mixture is enough for about a dozen full grown apple trees. Animals may safely pasture in the orchard without harm after spraying.

The bordeaux mixture so far gives the best results. The lime is made part of the mixture to prevent scalding of the leaves by the action of the poisons. Therefore no lime is needed in the early spring before the leaves appear. Peach and plum foliage will not stand as strong a mixture as apple and pear.

Paris green is used for all leaf eating both to be combated, add three ounces to fungi that cause apples to drop when small. Spraying will make them hold fruit and healthy trees if he will use the sprayer. Pear trees will not lose their leaves in August if sprayed in the early

Cherry, plum and grape rot; black knot in cherry and plum; raspberry and blackberry rust; strawberry leaf blight; apple scab; cracking of the pear; quince scab; premature fall of the leaf of the pear, quince, cherry and current -all these are lessened or prevented by spraying. Cherries, plums and peaches have tender foliage, and the mixture must be diluted.

An Attractive New Rose.

petual, which blooms constantly.'

The claim is made by those who ought to know that the new rose, Mrs. J. Sharman Ogawford, is a fine acquisition. It is described as "a hardy hybrid per-



MRS. J. SHARMAN CRAWFORD has taken prizes wherever exhibited in England. The color is a deep, rosy pink, the outer petals tinted with a pale flesh color. The rose is very fragrant. The shape of the rose is well shown in the illustration here reproduced from Rural

Strawberries of Many Kinds.

Here is a brief analysis of varieties of strawberries, as given in the "Biggle Berry Book," published by the Philadelphia Farm Journal: Large fruited varieties-Sharpless.

Greenville, Belmont, Saunders, Crawford, Edgar Queen, Bubach, Jucunda Improved, Gandy, Leader, Jessie, Brandywine, Felton, Mary, Iowa Beauty and William Belt. Early-Leader, Beder Wood, Crescent,

Michel's Early, Meek's Early, Dayton and Haverland. Late-Gandy, Eureka, Glendale, Parker Earle, Windsor, Equinox and

Timbrell Fine quality-Pearl, Banquet, Cumberland, Crawford, Belmont, Dayton, Meek's Early and Iowa Beauty.

For market-Pearl, Gandy, Haver land, Saunders, Bubach, Crescent, Greenville, Parker Earle, Warfield, Leader, Muskingum, Lovett and Brandy-

Look Out For the Black Knot.

American Agriculturist says: This is a good time of the year to visit with knife and saw and carefully inspect your plum and Morello cherry trees to see if any black knot is to be found. If found, excise every limb below the knot growth and be sure to burn it. The spores will spread from the dead limb on the ground as well as from the ones on the tree.

Reports from some quarters state that the Columbian raspberry canes are hardier and stand the winter where Shaffer's Colossal is killed.

Good Baldwin apples have been in sharp demand in all markets.

A common mode of pruning raspberries consists in pinching back the new growth during summer, thereby causing a more bushy form.

Don't neglect to spray if you want smooth, sound apples.

Graft old grape vines of worthless va-

Spray currants and gooseberries with hellebore water, tar water, potash solutions or other insecticides promptly and

Keep the soil between the young grape vines mellow and free from grass or

THAT VALLEY DECISION.

The anxiously anticipated decision of the Valley Railroad case may be handed down in the United States Circuit Court today, Judge Ricks has been at work on the decision for several days, and there is an impression that it will be delivered this afternoon before he leaves for Toledo to begin a new term of court in that city. The suit in question involves the control of the Valley about which there has been a lengthy and lively controversy. Five of the bondholders have requested that the mort age held by the trust company in New Yawa be foreclosed. One of the points to be determined by the court is whether these are really bona fide bondholders in the eyes of the law. Other points of interest are a so involved in the suit which has been the eccasion for a great deal of paper filing and argument. the United States Circuit Court today, Judge

METHODS OF IRRIGATION

Plooding and Furrows Are Most Largely

A writer in American Gardening groups the methods of irrigating land nto three classes-flooding, furrows and subirrigating. As the first two are more commonly employed at the west, what the writer says under these heads will be here reproduced. He says concerning flooding:

For grain fields and alfalfa mesdows the water is spread out in a thin sheet over the entire surface. It is taken from the secondary distributing ditches through small gates into shallow trenches. If the land is level, it is laid off into squares of from one-half to threefourths of an acre by means of furrows, a stream, but a light spray or mist. A but if there is considerable slope it may be terraced or the checks may be narrow, with a bank at the lower side to hold back the water. When water is needed by the crop, the gates are opened and water is admitted to the furrows, from which it is allowed to spread out over the highest check until all the ground has been covered, after which it is turned upon the one next lower.

This method is very wasteful of water and is not well adapted to other than sandy soils, as, if clay is present to any extent, the surface will bake and crack. insects; so when fungi and insects are The amount of water required for this method of irrigation varies with the soil a barrel of the bordeaux mixture. It is and crop, as well as with the season and

locality In Colorado it is estimated that the on. The quince grower can have fair duty of water, or the amount that a stream of water flowing at the rate of one cubic foot per second will irrigate, is from 50 to 80 acres, but in some parts summer. In addition to these points The of California it seems to be several tom and side pressure is carried on Farm Journal calls attention to the fact times this after the first season. As a wheels. rule, from two to three waterings in a season are given.

and the crops are hand worked it is of plowshares. thrown up into beds from 15 to 30 feet wide, along the crests of which the wato the soil. Any surplus water passes inby which it is carried off. A similar and small fruit plantations, the water being carried in trenches between alternate rows of trees, to each of which a branch trench leads, the water being allowed to soak into the ground the best it can, or checks are forced by trouble in the spring, it generally means throwing up ridges around the trees, into which the water is admitted.

State Boundaries.

In the wake of the proposal to readjust the boundaries of states and territories in the arid belt on the lines of watersheds instead of in the meridians and parallels of latitude comes a proposal from the mining regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan for new boundaries. The proposal made by the people of the mining regions is to form a new state from the portions of the three states mentioned which border on Lake Superior. They claim that their interests would be far more identical than under the present boundaries owing to the fact that the country designated is almost if not entirely mining and timber land while the rest of the territory of the three states is largely devoted to agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. Western Rural says that if they succeed in persuading the three state legislatures to submit to the division the new state will be called Superior with Duluth for capital

Corn Culture

of the Wisconsin and Hays of the Da- made of a piece of old fertilizer sack or kota stations go to show conclusively of similar coarse cloth over or into the that on good corn soil the depth of the barrel that you wish to fill with the plowing had nothing to do with the root | mixture and pour it in and through the habits of corn. It appears to have been simple strainer. proved that the artificial hill is of no influence, save to assist in drying out soil that is, as a rule, quite dry enough for the full growth of the plant. When one understands the habits of corn rooting, he will readily see that flat culture, and inducing the large feeding roots to develop in the surface soil and send the way, as a soiling crop, it gives the best feeders down into the deep soil from leturns. Green clover contains 80 per them, is the natural way, and that root | cent of water, while good hay has only pruning is not best, even in years of full | 16 per cent. It thus takes over four tons average rainfall.

In Time of Drought,

Professor Roberts makes the point that stirring the upper part of the soil in a dry time is better than a mulch to preserve moisture, because cultivation tends to keep the roots below the stirred soil, while a mulch draws the roots to the surface—not a good place for them. He mentions the effect of cultivation in dry seasons in California, where they have no rain from May till September. Yet in orchards and vineyards he saw the top soil as dry and fine as an ash heap, but one could kick away this dust and find moisture three or four inches beneath the surface.

News and Notes.

Small potatoes are usually the result of putting too much seed in a hill.

In this country 20,096 patents for inventions pertaining to vehicles have been allowed, 10,155 for harvesters, 4,130 for thrashing machines and 1,022 for plows.

It is claimed by one who has tried it that the application of hot linseed oil will lighten up the loose fellies of a wagon and keep them tight.

Keep ahead of the weeds in the onion beds by a free use of the wheel hoe.

Try a tablespoonful of nitrate of soda to each cabbage plant, scattering it well around.

The Nebraska Queen contains a card from Professor C. E. Bessey of the university experiment station, denouncing the new plant sachaline in anqualified

The best time to make clover hay is when the clover is in full bloom.

Irrigation Age claims that the grower of two acres or more of strawberries can afford irrigation to insure full crops and fine berries.

Thursday night, at his home in Alliance, Frederick Henchey, breathed his last, and thus another of Stark county's pioneers has gone to his long rest.

Mr. Henchey was born in Boselland county. Switzerland, and came to this country when quite young locating in Allegheny. In 1858 he moved to Alliance, and has fived there ever since. He was a butcher by trade and worked

at that business nearly all his life. He was 74 years of age and was married three times. His last wife died six year ago last April. He was the father of three children, one son and daughter living in Cincinnati and one daughter in Allance.

SOME PLOW POINTS.

Presented by Rural New Yorker and Relating to Sulky and Common Plows.

A plow is a three sided wedge. The power necessary to drive it through the soil (the draft) depends upon the shape of the wedge (the amount of twist in the moldboard), the size of the chunk to be split (the depth of the furrow) and the kind and condition of soil. The friction on the moldboard is equal to that on both bottom and land side. The friction on the moldboard cannot be avoided or lessened beyond having the steel as hard and smooth as possible, but the friction on the bottom and land side can be largely done away with by hanging the plow on wheels and having all the bottom and side pressure carried on greased spindles. This is done in properly constructed and properly managed sulky plows, and thus one-half the draft is lessened.

In common hand plows the bottom pressure or friction may be lessened by getting the team as near the plow as possible. It is true that the longer the traces the steadier the plow will run, but if the land side and point are long we may get the team back where they can do a good deal of lifting and still have the plow run steadily. We should choose a hand plow with a short beam and a long bettom, in sulky plows one which is so arranged that both the bot-

The harder the moldboard of a plow the easier it will "scour," and the less For such crops as are worked by the friction there will be. Also the easier horse the water is applied in furrows be- will it break if there are solid stones to tween the rows, but if the land is level be encountered. The same may be said

When steel shares are used, and no stones are found, it is well to have the ter is carried in shallow trenches, over shares tempered hard by heating to dull the edges of which it runs and soaks in- red after sharpening and plunging in water. If there are stones in the land, to the dead furrows between the beds, the shares should be softened by being allowed to cool slowly after sharpening. method is used for irrigating orchards They will then be so soft that when they become dulled or battered by running against stones they may be sharpened in the field by drawing out with a hammer and hand anvil.

When a plow is started without any that it was given a coat of tallow when it was put in the shed in the fall. When we see a man spending valuable time in the spring scouring a plow with a brickbat, we wonder if he is the same fellow who used it the previous fall.

A Simple Formula. For that very large class of people who use the bordeaux mixture on a very small scale a simple and easily remembered formula is a boon. Such a one is given by Thomas Greiner in The Farm and Fireside: One pound of copper sulphate, 1 pound of lime, 10 gallons of water. Dissolve the copper, slake the lime and make the mixture in the same way as for larger quantities. Just pour the milk or cream of lime into the copper solution, stirring the mixture well all the time. If the lime is fresh, this formula provides for plenty of it, and the whole is just about of proper strength. There will be some gritty sediment in the lime. This we do not want, as it would clog the nozzle badly while spraying, so retain as much of this sediment as possible when pouring the lime into the copper solution. Finally strain

Soiling Red Clover, For stall feeding in summer red clover, by itself, is probably better than any other fodder. It is an excellent crop to feed to dairy cows, yielding a large milk flow. Where it can be used green in this of grass to make one tonof hav. There is always more or less loss in making it into hav. The leaves form about one-fifth of the whole produce, and are the most nutritive part of the plant. Weight for weight the leaves have about three times as much albumen as the stem. They really form about one-third of the whole value of the crop. The leaves readily break and fall off during haymaking, and thus much of the value of the crop may be lost. When used for soiling, cutting should begin very early, and may be continued till late haying .- Prairie Farmer.

Great Value of Alfalfa.

The experiments of Kansas and Nebraska farmers, as reported from the state stations, give conclusive evidence of the great value of alfalfa for these two states. The report on its culture in Kansas, compiled by Secretary Coburn of the state board of agriculture, gives the successful experience of many farmers in that state. The experiment station in Nebraska has been collecting information concerning this crop in that state. It is said all the reports received speak well of alfalfa, which is grown in nearly 80 counties of the state. It has been most successful in the southwestern counties.

Sweet Potato Culture.

The time for transplanting as far north as New Jersey is the latter part of May for the main crop, although for very early potatoes from the 1st to 15th some transplanting is done. The length of time to make the crop is usually placed at 90 days. The best soil is a warm, sandy, well drained and somewhat dry soil, and light loams are also suitable. Planting is usually done in rows 316 feet apart, with 18 inches between the plants. When grown in checks, the distance is usually 30 by 30 inches.

LIGENSED TO MARRY. aby Culbertson, of Alliance.

MASSILLON RIDERS DO WELL.

Stark county was represented in the twenty five mile bicycle road race at Cleveland Thurs day by Harry Dobson, Waiter Snyder, and W. C. Banhart, of Massillon. The race was hor from start to finish, the winner of the time prize making the distance in 1 hour 9 minutes and 54 seconds. Dobson got fifth place and Snyder and Bauhart thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth respectively. A telegram from the boys says that Snyder got eighth and Bauhart ninth place for time prices. IN THE APIARY.

A New York Beekeeper Advises Bhingle Roofs For Bechives. I do not know but I may be the first one who has made such a roof as I will describe, and as it is a good one I want gle roofs in the fall of 1893. I have tested them since, and I think they are when the sun shines hot, light to handle and pack up snug when not in use.

enjoy wing my shingle roof on beehives. Thus writes a New York correspondalso gives the following directions: Take a piece of timber 216 feet long by course of shingles upon the ridgepiece, laying the butts of the shingles even with the side toward you, then lay another course on the same side, but retoward you, letting it project over the butt of the under course 11/2 inches, and consisted of music by the bands and break joints good and nail well into the singing societies and an oration by Gen. ridgepiece. It is well to draw a pencil mark to lay the butts of the second course of shingles by.

Now take a piece of lath 21/2 feet with the ridgeniece one inch toward you from the butt of the last course laid. Now nail through into the lath, driving the nails snug into the bench on which you work, then with a chisel pry the roof up, turn it over, clinch the nails, saw off the tips of the shingles at each end, thus completing one side of the

As you stand facing the bench take hold of the roof at the ridgepiece, lift it from the bench with the shingle side toward you, the eave hanging down. Lay the ridgepiece on the edge of the bench with the shingle down by the side of it. Now lay on another course of shingles with the butts toward you even, covering the ends of the two courses which were sawed off, then lay another course with the tip of shingle toward you as before, finish with a lath under the eave, saw off the tips at each end, and the roof is nearly complete. Put on top two weather strips-use lath -nail them well, thus finishing the

When to Cut Grass For Hay.

of early cut hay for cows and growing cattle. The proper time therefore to begin the harvest is as nearly as possible at the period of flowering. All ruminattime, but horses seem to prefer it made last. In cutting of the hay crop the mower should be started as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning. In a short time the tedder should distribute the grass evenly that it may be dried to the same state. Cutting at this stage will nutritious hay for all dairy cattle and

Never cut the grass too young or bebulk when dry, which is evidence that

there is little nutriment in it.

Forage Crops. Dr. Goessman of the Massachusetts station advises growing mixed crops, say summer vetch and oats, as they produce larger yields than when grown sinearly in June. The fodder is highly nufor two or three weeks, or cured for hay. Sown at various times, it will grow through the season.

Vetch and oats, or vetch and barley will both cut 316 to 4 tons of dry hay fodder, containing 16 to 17 per cent protein, in digestive value corresponds with clover, does not need grain, and can be used as either green feed, ensilage or dried hav. Barley is not as good as oats. Winter vetch ought to come up in April. Rye sown the previous fall should make a good early feed. Serradella produces 12 to 13 tons of green feed per acre. If green feed for the season is wanted, be- and the work pushed. gin with vetch and oats, then green soja beans, and later serradella.

The Rhode Island experiment station has found that whenever ashes or air slaked lime was used on potatoes the amount of scab has been greatly increased. This has held true even when the seed was treated with corrosive sub limate. The conclusion reached at the station is that the scab disease is checked by the natural sourness of the soil, and that lime, by correcting this sourness, makes it easier for the disease to spread. Stable manure is alkaline, and this, too, makes a better breeding place for the disease. This is the best explanation we have vet had. However useful lime or wood ashes may be on other crops, we would not use either directly on potatoes.

Fertilizer For Corn and Potatoes The Massachusetts experiment station recommends 500 pounds dissolved bone black, 200 pounds nitrate of soda and 250 pounds muriate of potash per acre for corn. For potatoes, 500 pounds dissolved bone black, 200 pounds nitrate of soda and 250 pounds high grade sulphate

Mrs. Anna Polinsky, aged 42 years, residing Marriage licenses have been issued to Mrs. Anna Polinsky, aged 42 years, residing Harry M. Schufell and Cora May Stone of at No. 11 Bank street, died yesterday morning after an eight mouth's illness. She leaves a husband and several children. The remains were interred in St. John's cemetery this afternoon at 8 o'clock.

A LITTLE BOY'S BAD LUCK. Ernest, the seven year old son of Oscar not, for the trains cannot be diverted from Steiner of 131 West South street, met with an accident this morning. He was seesswing with a boy about his own age, and kept it up until he became dizzy. He fell to the ground and fractured both bones of his right fore-arm. Dr. Walker was called and reduced the fracture. The same arm was broken last fail.

OUR BOYS AT AKRON. They Help Celebrate Memorial Day and Return Home Reporting a Glorious Time.

The three companies of the Ohio Nathe beekeepers to have it should they so desire. I saw a similar shaped roof covered with inch boards, but it was too Akron. The Akron people had made exheavy to be handy, so I made 30 shin-gle roofs in the fall of 1893. I have A. R. had selected as chief marshal P. E. Werner, of the Werner Printing Co., and the best roofs now in use—a fine shelter he had left nothing undone to give Akron when the rain pours, and a fine shade when the sun shines hot, light to have sion. The expenses of the national guards were paid from the time they left home I showed my roof to one beekeeper, and until they returned. The Canton compa he made 200 like it soon after. Others nies left on their special train at 2 o'clock may want to know how to make it also, the run to Akron was made without a Canton boys got there and after getting their positions the big procession started. The procession was in four divisions. ent of The American Bee Journal, who The first division was composed of nine companies of the national guards. The second division contained the 15th Battal-2 inches square, which is for the ridge lion of the Knights of St. John, the tives of every shade of financial opinion, of the roof, upon which nail shingles as Akron division of the U. R. K. of P., follows: Use 18 inch cedar shingles, and the Patriarchs Militant and Boys' Brigthreepenny wire nails will do. Nail one ade of the Akron Sunday schools. The third division was composed of the letter jority. carriers of Akron and 16 secret orders, mostly German. The fourth division was made up of the G. A. R., W. R. C., Union other course on the same side, but re- Veteran Legion, members of the school verse the shingles, laying the thin end board and members of the city council. The exercises took place in Grace Park,

J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield. The houses along the line of march were handsomely decorated and thousands of people stood on the sidewalks to view the parade. After the line was long, place it under the shingle parallel broken supper was furished the National the armory. The Canton guards in Knights of St. John were taken in charge by their Akron brethren and the Akron and passed off without any incident of special moment. The train returning left Akron at 11 o'clock and every one returned speaking in the highest terms of their entertalment at the hands of the generous citizens of Akron.

> TO HARNESS THE CREEK. Cantonians Have a Scheme to Have the Nimishillen Run All Our

> > Industries.

A move is now contemplated that if arried out will revolutionize industry in Canton. It is proposed to harness Nimishillen and if it is accomplished acording to plans already made the possiollities of the venture are almost illimita-

A prominent citizen of Canton of an original turn of mind, while gazing into the gurgling waters of the Nimishillen was struck with the idea that the force of these rushing waters might be turned to Many carefully conducted experiments advantage and made to move the mahave shown conclusively the superiority chinery of this and other nearby towns. Several have been interested in the ator Quay claim to have been badly treatscheme which involves the generating of ed by Mr. Harrison, the efforts at reconelectricity for light and power by water

The idea is to use the water of the Niming animals do better on hay cut at that ishillen. Communeting below the city at the first available point they would from grass more advanced. From this secure the water power and use it for genpoint learn to make the hay for horses crating all the electricity possible at that point. Then at the next available point another battery would be planted and the same water used to generate more electrical power. It was expected to plant four or five batteries between Canton and the Big Sandy. Their greatest expetations however, are based upon the Big expected to be at the old dam and canal which for many years has been aban-doned. There they calculated to have a the present cost. By the restoration of The experiments of Professors King the whole mixture. Just suspend a bag it will be lost in drying and the balance the present cost. By the resolution of the old dam across the Big Sandy above will sour in curing. Every haymaker Bolivar and the use of the old canal bed must have noticed that clover cut before they calculated that they would be able to it is in full bloom, or timothy before the secure a fall of 30 feet and by the use of first blossom, becomes very light to the a turbine wheel and motor they could generate 2,000 horse power. In the trans- eatly without effect. mission some 25 per cent of the power would be lost, but the cheapness with which it could be produced after the plant was once established would make it a desirable an practical scheme. The four or Nimishillen would probably produce 2,000 strong in their opposition to free coinage. so the promoters of this project expected Auglaize, Shelby, Allen and most of the gly Sow together 40 to 45 pounds sum- to have 4,000 or 5,000 horse electric mer vetch to four bushels oats, and seed power to dispose of to the mills and shops in neighboring towns. In beginning tritious, and may be cut green and fed operations they found some difficulty in securing the right to use the old dam and canal, and also a good deal of doubt about

titles in some cases.

Another matter has delayed them for some months and prevented them from prosecuting the work more vigoruosly. per acre. The latter makes an excellent It being necessary to obtain measure ments of the streams at low water mark None of them have reached this point since the inception of the project. calculation of the power that could be of the streams would be useless, but a measurement of them at low water mark would make a basis for exact calculation. If the creek settles down to low water mark new measuremeths may be taken

Engineers have been employed and sent down to investigate the practicability of the scheme. They report that the plan

could be made to work all right. revolving along the Nimishillen it is esti- money states. mated that more than enough power could be created to run all the shops tric car lines and light the towns of Canton, Massillon and Canal Dover and in termediate smaller places.

One of the gentelmen interested in the matter said to a News man: "The projectors of this scheme are not seeking no toriety and are not yet ready to announce plans for future action. capitalists, but busy, thinking men. Men with wheels in their heads said' he facetiously-"turbine wheels."

Should the project ever materialize and be successful it would make a wonderful change in the industrial affairs in this section.

CHISHOLM COMING HERE. Akron had Chisholm, the musical wonder as an attraction for Decoration day. He played

speaks of him in the highest terms of praise Chisholm is the boy who once resided ton and whose efforts were spoken of by the Canton to play in a couple of weeks. TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS. The Pennsylvania railroad company is es deavoring to make their line practically free from accidents. Switches are being rebuilt so that it will be impossible for trains to run into open switches. By the new plan a train

no difference whether the switch is open or If so, never start on a journey without a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoes Cure, a sure preventive of bowel complaints occasioned by change of water or climate 25c. C. W. Koons, Fisher & Young and C. N. Nye.

headed east, for instance, must pass the switch-

es on that track and back in. Thus it makes

SOUND MONEY

Very Likely to Prevail in Kentucky— Senator Blackburn's Advocacy of Free Silver Will Cause His Defeat For Re-Election.

2 Louisville, Ky., June 1.-As the time tional Guards in Canton and Co. K., of draws near for the democratic state convention in Kentucky, interest in the result is increasing. . A number of newspaper correspondents who have been traveling over the state are impressed with the ldea that Senator Blackburn will be defeated for re-election and that the sound money faction of the democratic party is bound to win. Mr. Van Senden, private secretary to Secretary Carlisle has been over the state and he says that the indicatons are for Blackburn's defeat. He did not think that the Senator would get half so I will give the directions for making stop, arriving there at 3 p. m. The pro-Governor Buckner, a sound money candi-

date, stands the best chance for election. Colonel Sterrett, correspondent of the leading Texas daily, has returned from a trip. After mingling with representa-

WORKING FOR HARRISON

Is Chairman Carter, of the National Republican Committee, But He is Not Meeting With Much Success. S'ECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Washington, June 1.-Senator Carter of Montana, chairman of the republican national committee, seems to have an idea that he can force the nomination of a presidential candidate who will be friend-17 at least to silver.

Mr. Carter claims that he has 59 silver votes at his beck and call, which will be cast for any candidate who will promise Liedertafel entertained the Arion societies not to veto any silver legislation that esting letters from her. In the last one is the of this city. The evening was spent in might pass Congress. If he can secure visiting and seeing the sights of the city such a pledge he feels certain that some silver legislation will be enacted. In disfrom Alabama, the silver plans, Senator want, for they will then go to the national ment, will have to go. convention and demand the passage of a resolution declaring for the limitation of the veto power of the president.

There are some who believe that Mr. Carter is working quietly for ex-President a black lace veil, and at a distance may Harrison, and that he has some kind of be mistaken for the Witch of Endor at understanding that the latter, if elected, | tired in the latest insanity. She will tell would not use his veto power against pretty wide silver legislation.

Mr. Carter is credited with using his Beardsley's flamboyant damosels. best endeavors to reconcile some of the prominent republican leaders to the Harrison boom. As both Mr. Platt and Senciliation are not meeting with any marked

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Its Leaders Are All; on the Side of Will Let Free Silver Severely Alone. SPROTAL TO THE NEWS.

Columbus, June 1.-The Ohio demo racy will not take up with the silver craze. The state platform this year will not declare for free silver, as the Thur-

money was printed. The free silver men have sent out a great amount of literature to counteract this movement, but appar-

The situation today is this: The central part of the state is safe for sound money. Cuyahoga, Lorain, Richland, Morrow, Delaware, Pickway, Ross, Muscountiaes in the western part of the state are equally certain to stand against free silver. Columbus is the home of Allen W. Thurman, the leader of the free sliver movement, but the democrats here will not sustain him in his free coinage views.

Such leaders of the democracy as John A. McMahon, of Dayton; Daniel Haw, of Marion, Wm. A. Lynch, Postmaster John E. Monnot and State Committeeman Louis Lolchot, of Canton, Stark county; Judge Seney and Judge McCauley, of Tiffin; Judge Smalley, of Upper Sandusutilized based upon the high water mark ky; Senator Thomas J. Godfrey, of Celina; Virgil P. Kline, E. J. Blandin, John A. Farley, Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland; Lawrence T. Neal, of Chilicothe; Curtis McBride, of Mansfield; ex-Governor Campbell, of Butler; J. T. Russell, of Morrow; L. W. Findlay, of Noble and a host of others are making the fight for a sound money platform. Ohio may With half a dozen big turbine wheels be set down in the column of sound

HOME AGAIN. L. B. Ohliger, superintendent of the Canton waterworks, returned Sunday from Atlanta, Ga., where he attended the meeting of the American Waterworks association. While at the convention Mr. Ohliger examined the airlift, which is used for raising water from deep wells. He reports that the supply of water is increased from one to two hundred per cent by the use of the airlift. At the meeting of the waterworks trustees Tuesday night Mr. Ohliger will make a report of the trip and what he saw.

PLAIN TOWNSHIP ROAD MAKING

last week, just beyond Joseph Hayhurst's place, three miles northeast of two violins, bass viol, cornet and plane all at once. He surprised them all. The press A strip of road a hundred yards long has been constructed. Now that the township has a crusher it is expected to push road improve ment rapidly. The roads in Plain township NEWS some days ago. He expects to be in are now the best in the county, but they wil be better. The gutters have all been scraped out and grading is being done rapidly.

> CATHOLIC FEAST DAYS. Yesterday being the great feast of Pentecost. pontifical high mass was sung in the Catholic

churches. The feast of this week are as follows: Monday, June 3-St. Clotilda, Queen. Tuesday June 4-St. Francis Caraceiolo

Wednesday, June 5-St. Boniface, Archbishop and Martyr (fast day). Thursday, June 6-St. Nobert, Archbishop

Friday, June 7-Feast of the Sacred Heart Confessor (fast day).



One our store keepers told me on Thursday that cashmere will be highly favored. This will be received with satisfaction by many Colonel Sterrett predicts that the cause women. There are few fabrics of its kind of sound money will win by a large ma- more dressy looking when stylishly made up than silky French cashmere. Delicate women select, even for summer wear, fine sheer wool gowns in preference to those of cotton, and if the material is all wool and never so light, it can be cleaned once and again and appear as dainty and fresh as the prettiest of cotton gowns before washing. There is a wonderful attractive amount of fine beautiful wools now manufactured, the range embracing French veilings, camel's hair, chuddah, tricot cloth, a crepon, Henrietta cloth, fayetta, many varieties of serge and English diagonals, Keyber bison and pilot cloth, challie, carmelite, crepaline and mousseline de laine.

X == X X === X One of Canton's society girls has a friend sojourning abroad and she received very interrumor from Paris that parted hair is not to be the fashion much longer; that even more trying still, the pompadour roll surrounding the cussing with Senator Pugh, a democrat the return of the rats. Those curious abomiface is to be the thing. If this be so, then for nations of our mother's time, over which the Carter declared yesterday that free silver hair is brushed, will once more be used. With would have a good majority in the next the hair brushed back in this fashion, it is to be congress. He is confident that a bill will arranged in the shape of a figure eight, quite be put through without any trouble and high at the back of the head, and the Psyche vatoed by President Cleveland. This, he knot, which has been with us long enough to c'aims, is what the silver republicans become modified into quite a graceful arrange

x == xThe girl who wears her hair like a King Charles spaniel's ears, all wavy and curly over her cheeks, now envelops herself in a cartwheel hat that is tied to her neck by you, if you venture to suggest less structure and more completeness, that it is 'artistic," and a direct copy of Aubrey course, after this explanation, nothing more is to be said, only to keep an eye on the disciple of the new school, and never to buy a theatre seat within forty rods of hers.

ZERLEY.

MALCOLM WILKES.

THE INTERURBAN STOCK FARM PREMIER-SOME GOOD RED WILKES TROTTING BLOOD IN CANTON.

Every equine connisseur knows about the victorious conquering tour of Ralph Wilkes Grand Circuit The youngster always did attention, from the time Mr. Thayer, of Boston paid \$30,000, for him as a green 2 invariably give the most palatable and Sundy. The scene of their operations is man wing will not control. The Ohio 2:18, and the people who thought Mr. Thayer free silver movement will soon be keeping as wild on the question of horse valuation as company with the "greenback" craze, Coxey was when he bought Acolyte at \$40,000. fore the nutritive qualities are convert- big plant and develop enough electrical which swept over the state in 1875, and changed their mind, for the colt seemed able ed from a watery condition. When cut before that transformation, too much of canal Dover, and at prices much below mans. A great change in sentiment has taken But, last summer at Rochestor, N. Y. there

place since the president's letter on sound was a surprise party of large dimensions. Ralph Wilkes, in his soft and green 5 year old form was there. He bucked against hard and well trained campaigners. Nobody thought Thayer had a very sound mind when he entered the colt in such a field. But, there never were many flies on those Boston yankees Thayer's colt had the speed, and he hadn't been trained to death to develop it neither: it was on tap. The horse had the breeding tofive plants to be established along the kingum and Montgomery counties are stay and the speed to win the first heat in 2:121. But they all said he couldn't come back and some went down and to the bookies and the pool boxes and placed their money on the field. Alack the day, for Ralph Wilkes' withers weren't the least bit unwrung, and he landed the heat in 2:13. More money changed

hands. Nobody wanted the "other end" in

the third heat, and the glib five years old

marched to the front with the heat and race in 2:131. The wiseacres said he was "cooked" now sure, and would not be heard of any more. But the wiseacres wern't wise that time, for a fortnight later Ralph Wilkes pranced into the grounds at Hartford, Conn., and pulled off the big \$6,000. Charter Oak Stake, in 2:111. 2:121, and 2:10:2. That third heat in 10:2 established Ralph Wilkes. Wilkes kept the thing up until the snow fell in Nashville, where he obtained a record of 2:067 and gained the soubriquet, "the fastest trotter among all the Wilkes' ". It was, undoubtedly, the thoroughbred, blood that gave Ralph Wilkes his wonderful flight of speed and remarkable staying powers. This he obtained from his dam. All his dams (save one) were thou oughbreds. Mr. Thayer refused \$75,000, for Ralph Wilkes last fall. On the 25th of March last, a few days after Malcoln Wilkes arrived here Kentuckey, his distinguished New England brother died. It was the grertest loss of the year among horseman. Mr. Thayer receivedthe sympathy of every breeder. But what is

one man's loss is, often anothor's gain. Mr. U. M. Carnes, of this city, after visiting every stock farm, from Maine to California, in the two years he was absent from Canton, had, at last, found in Malcolm Wilkes the beau ideal of his reflective years. But he couldn't buy him-not a bit of it, then Grover Cleveland did the thing that made Mr. Carnes the owner of the legitimate successor of Ralph Wilkes in the stud and on the turt he appointed his owner Postmaster of a city of the second class. That settled it: Malcolm Plain township has commenced its work of road building with crushed stone. The first Wilkes was then, for the first time, in a numstone was put in on the Middlebranch road, ber of years, for sale. Two letters, a telegram, and a trip to Kentucky and Malcolm Wilker was headed for the Inter-Urban Stock Farm

at Canton. "I bought him; said Mr. Carnes, upon his arrival here because I believe him to be the fastest trotter without a mark in this country, the best individual, as to size and conforma-tion, and the best bred borse I know of anywhere. I have seen his colts; they are magnificent size and smoothness and all of them act like tretters. He can get size out of anything and if he don't get trotting speed out of any bind of a mare, I shall miss my guess. All of his colts are chestnut sorrels or bays. Yes, he looks like Ralph Wilkes, his brother; has the same white coronet in front and the same kind of hard, cordy legs, the legitimate inheritance of the thourghbred dams of both. What, to me is more, be trots about the same way. When he settles down for a merry clip those cares go right back and he performs with the vim and determination of a Junomont. Yes, I am confident he will get a very fast record some day when I see fit to cut him loose. His other brother, Ashland Wilkes, is the sire of John R. Gentry (p) 2:087, the fastest stallion in the world. Oh! yes; I feel that Malorim Wilkes will "do,"